

INDICTION began the 15 Jan

This was used for a
long time as a method
of dating.

Epiphanius used Jan 1, 313 AD
as the beginning = 1st yr of Indiction
This makes Jan 1, 4713 EC also 1st yr

312-2315A-D

Arch of Constantine built-

Constantine was converted
He gave the Church full liberty,
honored popes and bishops,
and built magnificent Churches
His mother St. Helena brought
the holy cross and many
sacred relics from Jerusalem
to Rome

Constantine crossed the Alps with a small army and defeated Maxentius' forces at Turin & Verona. Having secured northern Italy he then advanced on Rome.

The popularity of Maxentius was clearly in decline by this time. Stories of his financial exactions & pursuit of other men's wives may have led to his downfall.

312

1912 Dates J-BK

Arch of Crestantone the great
was erected
It was restored in 1731.

Fifteen-year interdictions, started
with the 1st year of Constantine's reign
in 312

AD 312

The Emperor Constantine
the Great introduced the
cycle of 15 years. Called
INDICTION.

312 AD-

Duncan: Cal

Constructing the Great
Bally Mulvian Bridge

312

Chronographes

During Middle Ages

Indiction was used as a
fiscal reckoning of years from
312 AD. (Constantine's Triumph),
which was widely used in
chanceries, liturgical books, etc

Rome itself and its ancient institutions of temple & Senate had been largely eclipsed by the all powerful imperialism, a massive bureaucracy of civil servants, provincial governors, and Army officers headed up by a single man the emperor. The emperors ruled at the whim of the legions. The empire had

became mired in bankruptcy was
inside and out.

OCT 27, AD 312

Duncan:Cal

FLAVIUS VALERIUS AURELIUS

Constantinus (Constantine)

at Saxa Rubra (Red Rocks)

gave order to paint X cut through
with a line and curled around
the top:

Bullhantly outmaneuvering
the forces of Marcus Aurelius
Valerius Maximianus who had
ruled Italy as Co-emperor.

Constantine pushed the enemy's troops
into the Tiber near the MULLVIAN Bridge.

Earlier Moxentius had cut this bridge.
Now he and his men drowned
because the Bridge was unavailable.
The victor was 39 yrs old.

Constantine becomes first
Christian emperor of
Rome.

INDICTION

The induction was a cycle of 15 yrs originally based on the interval between Imperial tax assessments but during the Middle Ages, Indiction was always reckoned from the ACCESSION of CONSTANTINE, in 312. Years were given according to their place in the cycle of 15, the number of the induction itself being ignored.

This method was the most widespread in the early Middle Ages, but its use diminished rapidly in the 13th Cen. although public notaries continued to use it until the 16th. Cen.

Eusibius came from Egypt to
Palestine.

AD 312

A CHRISTIAN EMPEROR

The Tetrarchy crumbled into civil wars soon after Diocletian retired in 305.

During his struggle with western rival MAXENTIUS in 312, Constantine - son of CONSTANTIUS - had a vision of a cross. He conquered & took up the cause of Christianity. In 324 he wrested control of the east from his co-emperor LYCINIUS

Constantine defeated MAXENTIUS
at TURIN and at SAXA RUBRA -
4 miles from Rome.

Maxentius drowned while
attempting to cross the TIBER R.

Constantine became a protector
of the Christians, but continued
a catechumen until his death.

Constantine invaded Italy and defeated Maxentius at TURIN and Verona, then at the Battle of the MILVIAN Bridge. This gave Constantine Italy and North Africa, but he agreed to share power with Licinius, leaving the latter in control of the eastern Provinces.

28 Oct 312
Autumn 312

When Constantine's Army appeared outside walls of Rome, Maxentius no longer had the full support of the city populace.

Maxentius decided to risk all on a crucial battle. The two armies met just beyond the MILVIAN Bridge, to the west of Rome, and Constantine's Army carrying Christian standards before them, won a decisive

victory. As Maxentius's troops fled
back across the MILVIAN Bridge into Rome
the structure gave way beneath them,
Maxentius died trying to swim to
safety.

Maxentius had been in power 6 years
on that very day.

28 Oct 312

Moxentius was drowned at
Melvian Bridge

An event changed course of world history. Constantine (AD 306-337), the ruler of the western Roman Empire, triumphed over his rival, Maxentius, who governed Italy and the Mediterranean lands. Constantine's victory at the MILVIAN Bridge, just outside the gates of Rome itself, ushered in the Christian era, for Constantine was greatly influenced by Christian beliefs.

In common with many Christians of his day, he was not baptized until a few weeks before his death, believing that thereby he lessened the likelihood of falling into sin again.

His interest in the new faith was partly political

312AD

The Praetorian Guard were disbanded.

Oct. 27, 312

DURANT

On Oct. 27, 312 Constantine met the
forces of MAXENTIUS at SAXA RUBRA
(Red Rocks) 9 mi north of Rome, and
by superior strategy, compelled MAXENTIUS
to fight with his back to the TIBER, and no
retreat possible except over the MÜLVIAN
BRIDGE. On the afternoon before the battle,
said EUSEBIUS, Constantine saw a flaming
cross in the sky

Oct 27, 312

DURANT

Constantine won the Battle of
Mulvian Bridge and MAXENTIUS
perished in the Tiber with thousands
of his troops. The victor entered
Rome, the welcomed and undisputed
master of the West

AD 312-315

Arch of Constantine

312

Constantine adopted the Christian faith,
when he had seen a vision of the cross
in the sky shortly before his victory
at MILVIAN bridge.

Likely Constantine was a sun worshipper
until 312

312

Constantine conquered Italy. His mother
was Helena

312

Constantine invades Italy;
Tradition of his vision;
Maxentius crushed and
killed at battle of
Milvan Bridge.

(2)

son. But his work, with that of DIOCLETIAN, enabled the Empire to withstand unbroken the storms of another hundred and fifty years, and preserved a great part of it for ten centuries more.

312

Constantine defeated Maxentius
at MILVIAN bridge

312 ~~11~~

Constantine I disbanded the
Praetorian bodyguard

312

Constantine I wins Battle of
MILVIAN Bridge. Death of
Maxentius.